

GRE

After break their fast
On *greenward* ground, a cool and grateful taste. *Dryden*.
In shallow foils all is gravel within a few inches; and
sometimes in low ground a thin *greenward*, and sloughy un-
derneath; which last turns all into bog. *Swift*.
GREENWEED. *n. f.* [green and weed.] Dyers weed.
GREENWOOD. *n. f.* [green and wood.] A wood considered as
it appears in the Spring or Summer. It is sometimes used as
one word.

Among wild herbs under the *greenwood* shade. *Fairfax*.
It happen'd on a Summer's holiday,
That to the *greenwood* shade he took his way;
For Cymon thunn'd the church. *Dryden's Cymon and Iphigenia*.

To GREET. *v. a.* [grator, Latin; grecan, Saxon.]

1. To address at meeting.
I think if men, which in these places live,
Durst look in themselves, and themselves retrieve,
They would like strangers greet themselves. *Donne*.
I would gladly go,
To greet my Pallas with such news below. *Dryden's Æn*.

2. To address in whatever manner.
My noble partner
You greet with present grace, and great prediction;
To me you speak not. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee,
And mark my greeting well; for what I speak,
My body shall make good. *Shakespeare's Richard II*.

3. To salute in kindness or respect.
My lord, the mayor of London comes to greet you.
—God bless your grace with health and happy days. *Shakespeare*.
Now the herald lark
Left his ground nest, high tow'ring to defy
The morn's approach, and great her with his song. *Milton*.
Once had the early matrons run
To greet her of a lovely son. *Milton*.
The sea's our own; and now all nations greet,
With bending sails, each vessel of our fleet. *Waller*.
Thus pale they meet, their eyes with fury burn;
None greets; for none the greeting will return;
But in dumb furlines, each arm'd with care,
His foe profess, as brother of the war. *Dryden's Fables*.

4. To congratulate.
His lady, seeing all that channel from far,
Approacht in haste to greet his victorie. *Fairy Queen, b. i*.
5. To pay compliments at a distance.
The king's a-bed,
And sent great largess to your officers;
This diamond he greets your wife withal,
By the name of most kind hostess. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

6. To meet, as those do who go to pay congratulations. Not
much in use.
Your haste
Is now urg'd on you. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
—We will greet the time. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
Such was the face on which I dwelt with joy,
Ere Greece assembled them'd the tides to Troy;
But parting then for that detested shore,
Our eyes, unhappy I never greeted more. *Pope's Odyssey*.

To GREET. *v. n.* To meet and salute.
There greet in silence, as the dead are wont,
And sleep in peace. *Shakespeare*.
GREETER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who greets.
GREETING. *n. f.* [from greet.] Salutation at meeting, or
compliments at a distance.
I from him
Give you all greetings, that a king, as friend,
Can send his brother. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*.

GREEZE. *n. f.* [Otherwise written *grece*. See *GREECE*, or
GRIEZE, or *GRICE*, from *degrees*.] A flight of steps; a
step.
In purity of manhood stand upright,
And say, this man's a flatterer: if one be,
So are they all; for every *grece* of fortune
Is smooth'd by that below: the learned pate,
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens*.

GREGAL. *adj.* [grew, gregis, Lat.] Going in flocks or
herds, like sheep or partridges.
No birds of prey are gregarious. *Ray on the Creation*.
GREGIAL. *adj.* [gremium, Lat.] Pertaining to the lap. *Di*.
GRENADE. *n. f.* [from *ponum granatum*, Latin.] A lit-
tle hollow globe or ball of iron, or other metal, about
two inches and a half in diameter, which, being filled
with fine powder, is set on fire by means of a small fuse
fastened to the touch-hole as soon as it is kindled, the case
flies into many shatters, much to the damage of all that stand
near. These grenades serve to fire close and narrow passages,
and are often thrown with the hand among the soldiers to dis-
order their ranks, more especially in those posts where they
stand thickest; as in trenches, redoubts, and lodgments. *Harr*.
GRENADE. *n. f.* [grenadier, Fr. from *grenade*.] A tall foot-

soldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment;
such men being employed to throw grenades.
Peace allays the shepherd's fear
Of wearing cap of *grenadier*. *Gay's Pastoral*.
GRENADE. *n. f.* See *GRENADE*.
Yet to express a Scot, to play that prize,
Not all those mouth *grenades* can suffice. *Cleaveland*.
You may as well try to quench a flaming *grenade* with a
shell of fair water, as hope to succeed. *Watts*.
GREUT. *n. f.* A kind of hostile body.
A sort of tin-ore, with its *greut*; that is, a congeries of
crystals, or sparks of spar, of the bigness of bayleaf, and of a
brown shining colour immersed therein. *Grew's Museum*.

GREW. The preterite of *grew*.
The pleasing task he fails not to renew;
Soft and more soft at ev'ry touch it *grew*. *Dryden's Fables*.
GREY. *adj.* [gris, French. More properly written *gray*.] See
GRAY.
This ancient ruffian, fir, whose life I spar'd at suit of his
grey beard.
Our green youth copies what *grey* sinners act,
When venerable age commends the fact. *Dryden*.
GREYHOUND. *n. f.* [grughund, Saxon.] A tall fleet dog that
chases in sight.
First may a trusty *greyhound* transform himself into a
tiger. *Sidney, b. i*.
So on the downs we see, near Wilton fair,
A half-ned hare from greedy *greyhounds* go. *Sidney*.
Th' impatient *greyhound*, flit from far,
Bounds o'er the glebe to catch the fearful hare. *Dryden*.

GRICE. *n. f.*
1. A little pig. *Couldman*.
2. A step or *greze*.
No, not a *grice*;
This a step to love. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*.
To GRIDE. *v. n.* [gridare, Italian.] To cut; to make way
by cutting. A word elegant, but not in use.
His poignant spear he thrust with puissant sway,
At proud Cymochles, whiles his shield was wide,
That through his thigh the mortal steel did *gride*. *F. Queen*.
So fore
The *griding* sword, with discontinuous wound,
Pass'd through him! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi*.
GRIDELIN. *adj.* A colour mixed of white and red.
The ladies dress'd in rich fymars were seen,
Of Florence fatten, flower'd with white and green,
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy *gridelin*. *Dryden's Fables*.
GRIDIRON. *n. f.* [grinda, Handick, a grate and iron.] A port-
able grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.
He had added two bars to the *gridiron*. *Spectator, N. 570*.
GRIEF. *n. f.* [from *grieve*; *griff*, Welsh, probably from the
English.]
1. Sorrow; trouble for something past.
I will instruct my sorrows to be proud;
For *grief* is proud, and makes his owner stout. *Shakespeare*.
Wringing of the hands, knocking the breast, or wailing
one's self unborn, are but the ceremonies of sorrow, the
pomps and ostentation of an effeminate *grief*, which speak not
so much the greatness of the misery as the smallness of the
mind. *South's Sermon*.
The mother was so afflicted at the loss of a fine boy, who
was her only son, that she died for *grief* of it. *Addison's Spectator*.
2. Grievance; harm. [Grief, French.]
Be factious for redress of all these *griefs*,
And I will set this foot of mine as far
As who goes farthest. *Shakespeare*.
The king hath sent to know
The nature of your *grief*, and whereupon
You conjure from the breast of civil peace
Such bold hostility? *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i*.
3. Pain; disease.
GRIEVANCE. *n. f.* [from *grief*.]
1. A state of uneasiness. Out of use.
2. The cause of uneasiness. Used of such causes as are the
effects of human conduct.
What remedy can be found against *grievances*, but to bring
religion into countenance, and encourage those who, from the
hope of future reward, and dread of future punishment, will
be moved to justice and integrity?
3. Their dear causes
Would to the bleeding and the *grim* alarm
Excite the mortified man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
What if the breath that kindled those *grim* fires,
Awak'd, should blow them into sevenfold rage? *Milton*.
Expert to turn the sway
Of battle, open when and where to close
The ridges of *grim* war. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi*.
He that dares to die
May laugh at the *grim* face of law and scorn,
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Their thwarting hosts would darken all our plains,
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GRIFFIN. *n. f.* [This should rather be written *griffin*, or *gry-
ffon*.] *f. fion*, gryps, *γρῦψ*; but it is generally written
griffin.] A fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion
and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and
the wings of the eagle.
Of all bearing among these winged creatures, the *griffin* is
the most ancient. *Peacocks on Blazoning*.
Aristeus, a poet of Proconesus, affirmed, that near the one-
eyed nations *griffins* defended the mines of gold. *Brown*.
GRIG. *n. f.* [gricke, Bavarian, a little duck.]
1. It seems originally to have signified any thing below the
natural size.
2. A small eel.
3. A merry creature. [Supposed from *Greek*; *graculus* *graculus*,
Latin.]
Hard is her heart as flint or stone,
She laughs to see me pale;
And merry as a *grig* is grown,
And brisk as bottle-ale. *Swift*.
To GRILL. *v. n.* [grille, a grate, French.] To broil on a
grate or gridiron.
GRILLADE. *n. f.* [from *grill*.] Any thing broiled on the
gridiron.
To GRILLY. *v. a.* [from *grill*.] This word signifies, as it
seems, to harrafs; to hurt: as we now say, to *roast a man*,
for to *tease him*.
For while we wrangle here and jar,
We're *grilled* all at I temple-bar. *Hudibras, p. iii*.
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They fled from the sword, from the drawn sword and from
the bent bow, and from the *grievousness* of war. *Jf. xxi. 15*.
GRIFFIN. *n. f.* [This should rather be written *griffin*, or *gry-
ffon*.] *f. fion*, gryps, *γρῦψ*; but it is generally written
griffin.] A fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion
and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and
the wings of the eagle.
Of all bearing among these winged creatures, the *griffin* is
the most ancient. *Peacocks on Blazoning*.
Aristeus, a poet of Proconesus, affirmed, that near the one-
eyed nations *griffins* defended the mines of gold. *Brown*.
GRIG. *n. f.* [gricke, Bavarian, a little duck.]
1. It seems originally to have signified any thing below the
natural size.
2. A small eel.
3. A merry creature. [Supposed from *Greek*; *graculus* *graculus*,
Latin.]
Hard is her heart as flint or stone,
She laughs to see me pale;
And merry as a *grig* is grown,
And brisk as bottle-ale. *Swift*.
To GRILL. *v. n.* [grille, a grate, French.] To broil on a
grate or gridiron.
GRILLADE. *n. f.* [from *grill*.] Any thing broiled on the
gridiron.
To GRILLY. *v. a.* [from *grill*.] This word signifies, as it
seems, to harrafs; to hurt: as we now say, to *roast a man*,
for to *tease him*.
For while we wrangle here and jar,
We're *grilled* all at I temple-bar. *Hudibras, p. iii*.
GRIM. *adj.* [grymma, Saxon.]
1. Having a countenance of terror; horrible; hideous; fright-
ful.
The innocent prey in haste he does forsake,
Which quit from death, yet quakes in every limb,
With change of fear to see the lion look to *grim*. *F. Queen*.
Thou halt a *grim* appearance, and thy face
Bears a command in't. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.
Their dear causes
Would to the bleeding and the *grim* alarm
Excite the mortified man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
What if the breath that kindled those *grim* fires,
Awak'd, should blow them into sevenfold rage? *Milton*.
Expert to turn the sway
Of battle, open when and where to close
The ridges of *grim* war. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi*.
He that dares to die
May laugh at the *grim* face of law and scorn,
The cruel wrinkle of a tyrant brow.
Their thwarting hosts would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horror of the war,
And making death more *grim*. *Addison's Cato*.

2. Ugly; ill-looking.
Grim visag'd war hath smooth'd his wrinkl'd front. *Shakespeare*.
Venus was like her mother; for her father is but *grim*. *Shakespeare*.
GRIMACE. *n. f.* [French, from *grim*.]
1. A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or
infoleness.
He had not spar'd to shew his piques,
Against th' haranguer of leering faces,
With smart remarks of *grimaces*. *Hudibras, p. iii*.
And annotations of *grimaces*.
The favourable opinion and good word of men comes often-
times at a very easy rate; and by a few demure looks and af-
fected whims, set off with some odd devotional postures and
grimaces, and such other little arts of dissimulation, cunning
men will do wonders. *South's Sermons*.
The buffoon ape, with *grimaces* and gambols, carried it
from the whole field. *L'Estrange, Fable 116*.
The French nation is addicted to *grimace*. *Spectator*.
2. Air of affectation.
Vice in a vizard, to avoid *grimace*,
Allows all freedom, but to see the face. *Granville*.
GRIMALKIN. *n. f.* [gri, French, grey, and *malin*, or little
Moll.]
1. Grey little woman; the name of an old cat.
So, poets sing,
Grimalkin, to domestick vermin sworn
An everlasting foe, with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap,
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice
Sure ruin. *Phillips*.
GRIME. *n. f.* [from *grim*.] Dirt deeply insinuated; fullying
blackness not easily cleansed.
Swart, like my shoe, but her face nothing so clean kept;
for why? she sweats: a man may go over faces in the *grime*
of it. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors*.
Collow is the word by which they denote black *grime* of
burnt coals or wood. *Woodward on Taffels*.
To GRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dirt; to fully deeply.
My face I'll *grime* with filth,
Blanket my loins, elf all my hair in knots. *Shakespeare*.
GRIMLY. *adv.* [from *grim*.]
1. Horribly; hideously; terribly.
We've landed in ill time: the skies look *grimly*,
And threaten present blusters. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*.
So